

BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

C. W. J. HINGSTON,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. A. HACKING,

M.A.P.H.I.

For the Year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1968

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C. W. J. HINGSTON,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.),

Health Area Office No. 3,

The Leats, TRURO, CORNWALL (Telephone Truro 2202)

and

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. A. HACKING, M.A.P.H.I.,

Municipal Offices, FALMOUTH, CORNWALL

(Telephone Falmouth 312691)

For the Year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967

The MAYOR OF FALMOUTH : Councillor N. Fittus.

Chairman : Councillor S. Robinson.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. Wilkinson.

Alderman Miss E. M. Frost, Councillors D. J. Benson, A. S. Bevan,
E. Hill, A. Spencer and K.H. Townsend.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

C. W. J. HINGSTON,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.),

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. A. HACKING, M.A.P.H.I.,

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. F. CLARK, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

K. D. BIRCHALL, M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 1.7.68)

Clerks :

Mrs. J. Boyce

Miss E. M. Porter

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Services for the Borough of Falmouth for the Year 1968.

The population of the Borough increased by an estimated 20 to 17,370. There has been a slight decrease in the number of births from 224 to 209, and the total number of deaths rose slightly to 272 from 256. With the number of deaths exceeding births by 63, the population rise of 20 over last year must be due to an increase of people taking up residence in the town. The alterations in the various rates can be accounted for with the small variation in the numbers involved.

Although the classification of deaths from various diseases has altered over the last year comparison shows that Ischaemic Heart disease is still the number one cause of death and the figure has increased over last year.

From weekly records of sickness benefit figures for 1968 the number absent from work due to influenza reached the peak figure in the week ending 27th February in the Falmouth area when 259 adult wage earners were ill with influenza. Absenteeism due to influenza began in the week ending 23rd January and continued to affect quite a number of people till the week ending 26th March. Influenza as usual seriously affected the extreme of age with one death in a child under one month of age, and three deaths in those over 75. One death in a younger man was complicated by a long standing chest complaint.

As regards other causes of death including cancer, no significant changes have occurred compared with last year.

With regard to infectious diseases on two occasions, in July and again in September, was the Health Department called in to investigate the possible source of food poisoning. On both occasions only small numbers were involved. On the second occasion there is some doubt as to the cause, as the particular hotel in question had many visitors who became ill within 24 hours of arrival in Falmouth, and further investigation showed many cases of the same illness occurring at the same time in the Thames estuary area from which they had just come by coach.

Nevertheless specimens of food taken on both occasions showed a very heavy growth of organisms usually associated with boils or sepsis on the skin, and although on the second occasion the likely cause cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, both episodes led to the discovery of faulty food hygiene on the premises which fortunately was put right before other visitors were affected.

I would stress the importance of all catering establishments taking full account of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and if any advice is required on the correct temperature for storage of food, and food handling techniques, I would suggest they contact the Public Health Department.

At this point I should like to remind the public, especially those in the catering trade that Courses are held every year at the Falmouth Technical College on Food Hygiene, and certificates are awarded to those who pass the written test by the Royal Society of Health.

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery and three cases of enteritis caused by food poisoning organisms occurred sporadically at home and the causative organisms were found by bacteriological examination.

None of the remaining notified cases of gastro intestinal diseases notified by Family Doctors showed any pathogenic organism which could have caused the disease in question, although swabs were taken in many cases. With the exception of influenza, one can say that the Year was a healthy one.

With regard to the future means of refuse disposal the whole question was discussed at length during 1968, and it resolved itself into an alternative of providing a pulverisation plant at Trescobeas tip, or finding a new controlled tipping site within an economical travelling distance of Falmouth, which could possibly be used by all four district councils in future. The cheapest way is still by controlled tipping, and I feel every effort should be made to find a new site for the future.

I hope work will begin in 1969 on the modernisation of the Middle Point Drainage Scheme which would involve a penstock and lunar clock discharge system combined with a comminutor, which I feel is necessary if raw untreated sewage is permitted to be discharged into the waters of the Falmouth Port Health Authority.

Before I conclude, I wish to thank the Area Nursing Officer, Miss V. M. Graham, for her help in providing me with the statistical information on the Nursing Services, also the Clerical Staff at The Leats for assisting me in this Report; and the Town Clerk, Mr. Hall, and all Chief Officers of the Borough of Falmouth. I wish to thank Mr. Hacking and the Health Inspectorate Staff for their co-operation at all times. Lastly, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C. W. J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Falmouth.

FALMOUTH BOROUGH

Statistics and Social Conditions 1968.

(1967 figures in brackets)

Area in acres	...	...	...	1,893
Estimated population, 1968	...	...	...	17,370 (17,350)
Inhabited houses, 1968	...	...	...	6,037 (5,942)
Inhabited houses, 1931	...	...	...	2,916
Rateable value at 31.12.68.	...	...	...	£788,108 (£782,011)
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	£3,148 (£3,125)
Houses built or building since 1945	...	...	...	1,922 (1,817)
Families on waiting list for houses	...	...	...	324 (432)
Rainfall 1968 (inches)	...	...	...	40.9 (41.44)
Rainfall, average of past 80 years (inches)				43.9
Sunshine 1968 (hours)	...	...	...	1508.0 (1542.2)
Sunshine, average of past 80 years (hours)				1672.0

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Males 106 (115)	Females 103 (109)	Total 209 (224)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		1.15 (1.15)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, Falmouth		13.8 (14.7)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, England & Wales		16.9 (17.2)

Illegitimate Live Births

Males 7 (12)	Females 3 (8)	Total 10 (20)
Percentage of total live births		4.7 (8.9)

Stillbirths

Males 1 (3)	Females 3 (2)	Total 4 (5)
Stillbirth rate, per 1,000 total births, Falmouth		18.7 (21.8)
Stillbirth rate, per 1,000 total births,		
England and Wales		14.0 (14.8)

Causes of stillbirth:-

1. Anencephalus (2)
2. Foetal anoxia
3. Prematurity

Deaths

Males 132 (123)	Females 140 (133)	Total 272 (256)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor		0.83 (0.83)
Crude death rate per 1,000 population, Falmouth		15.6 (14.7)
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population, Falmouth		13.0
Death rate per 1,000 population, England and Wales		11.9 (12.2)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Males 5 (1)	Females 1 (1)	Total 6 (2)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, Falmouth		28.7 (8.9)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales		18.0 (18.3)

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

Males 3 (1)	Females 0 (0)	Total 3 (1)
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

Males 3 (1)	Females 0 (0)	Total 3 (1)
-------------	---------------	-------------

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Number of stillbirths plus number of deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths, Falmouth		32.8 (26.2)
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths, England and Wales.		25.0 (25.4)

Cause of Death in first week of life:

1. Prematurity (2)
2. Distress syndrome (1)

Maternal Deaths:-

NIL

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES SINCE 1950

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	14.8	11.1	33.3
1951	15.1	10.8	33.2
1952	14.4	9.5	26.3
1953	15.9	10.6	15.9
1954	14.9	12.1	30.6
1955	14.9	11.9	8.5
1956	17.0	10.9	15.4
1957	16.1	12.3	8.1
1958	15.9	11.9	12.3
1959	15.7	12.3	20.7
1960	15.0	12.1	43.4
1961	19.1	13.8	22.6
1962	14.6	12.5	17.1
1963	17.5	15.7	11.3
1964	18.0	11.1	14.1
1965	18.0	12.9	21.9
1966	17.4	12.9	15.1
1967	14.7	14.7	8.9
1968	13.8	15.6	28.7

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL
	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	Total.	Legit.	Illegit.	
Live Births	106	99	7	103	100	3	209
Stillbirths	1	1	0	3	3	0	4
Deaths of Infants							
Under 1 year of age	5	5	0	1	1	0	6
Under 4 weeks of age	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
Under 1 week of age	3	3	0	0	0	0	3

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year
B5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B6 Other tuberculosis, incl. late effects	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B18 Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm - stomach	M	5	—	—
	F	4	—	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus	M	8	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm - breast	M	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm - uterus	F	2	—	—
B19(5) Leukaemia	M	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B19(6) Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	13	—	—
	F	11	—	—
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B23 Anaemias	M	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B46(4) Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	M	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	36	—	—
	F	36	—	—
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M	6	—	—
	F	10	—	—
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	16	—	—
	F	29	—	—
B46(5) Other diseases of circulatory system	M	7	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B31 Influenza	M	2	—	1
	F	3	—	—
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD		M 104	—	1
		F 115	—	—

AGE IN YEARS

	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
1900									
1901									
1902									1
1903									
1904						1	1		
1905						2	2		
1906					1	2	2		
1907						1	1		2
1908						3	5		
1909						1			
1910									
1911						5			2
1912				1	1				
1913	1								
1914						1			
1915						2	6		5
1916						2	3		6
1917									1
1918									
1919									1
1920						1	1		1
1921			1						
1922									
1923							1		
1924									1
1925						1			
1926							2		1
1927									1
1928							1		
1929									
1930							1		
1931						4	6	11	15
1932						1	4	13	18
1933						1		3	2
1934									10
1935						3	4		9
1936					1	1	8		19
1937					1				6
1938							1		1
1939						1			
1940									3
1941	1	1			7	19	34	41	
1942				1	3	16	31	64	

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year
TOTALS BROUGHT FORWARD	M	104	—	1
	F	115	—	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	5	—	—
	F	12	—	—
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	4	—	—
	F	2	—	—
B33(2) Asthma	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B46(6) Other Diseases of respiratory system	M	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary system	M	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	M	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M	1	1	—
	F	1	—	1
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—
BE48 All Other Accidents	M	5	—	—
	F	1	—	—
BE49 Suicide & Self-inflicted injuries	M	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—
BE50 All other external causes	M	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—
TOTALS ALL CAUSES	M	132	3	2
	F	140	—	1

AGE IN YEARS

[illegible]

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases for the year 1968;
notified per quarters ending:-

	<u>March</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whooping Cough	6	6	-	-	12
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2
T.B.	-	1	1	-	2
Measles	-	-	9	1	10
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	20	7	28	6	61
Food Poisoning	-	4	1	-	5

Respiratory - Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis cases were reported in the following age groups:-

Pulmonary

- 1 Female aged 25-34 years
- 2 Females aged 45-54 years
- 1 Male aged 55-64 years
- 1 Male over 75 years.

Non-Pulmonary Nil.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

I. Provision for Mothers and Young Children (Sec. 22)

Child Welfare Clinics - Falmouth

The number attending the Falmouth Clinic was 3,528. The number of sessions was 46, thus the average attendance per session was 76 as compared with 80 in 1967.

Dental (includes Penryn)

Dental treatment was given to expectant mothers and children residing in the Boroughs of Falmouth and Penryn during 1968.

Ante-Natal

Ante-Natal Clinics were held at General Practitioners' Surgeries during 1968 and this scheme continues to work very successfully to the advantage of patients and nursing staff alike.

Family Planning

Family Planning still continues and Clinics are held weekly at the Infant Welfare Centre.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were well attended at the Welfare Centre: six courses of eight lectures each were given by County Nurse/Midwives during the year.

II. Midwifery Services (Sec. 23)

Eighty-one home deliveries were undertaken in 1968 compared with 109 in 1967. Home deliveries show a further decrease in 1968 as compared with 1967, partly due to the present trend of sending first confinements to hospital, but the actual visits to midwifery patients is balanced by early discharge from maternity units. Medical aid was required in 22 home delivery cases as compared with 21 last year.

III. Health Visitors (Sec. 24)

Visits to young children at their homes were 5,829 compared with 5,121 in 1967.

1,617 visits were made to old persons as compared with 1,053 visits in 1967. Because of the shortage of residential accommodation on a long term basis for the elderly, great importance must be attached to the domiciliary care of the elderly; Home Helps and Home Aids, Home Nursing, Chiropody and the Meals Service are of vital importance in the successful domiciliary care of the elderly in the community. Much support has been given by the voluntary agency of the Local Old Peoples Welfare Committee in meeting the needs of the elderly.

Eighty-four talks and demonstrations on matters of Health and Hygiene were undertaken by the Health Visitors during the year.

IV. Home Nursing (Sec. 25)

16,572 visits were made by the Home Nurses to 399 general nursing cases; this compares with 12,974 visits in 1967 to 333 general nursing cases. Many of these general nursing cases require injections apart from general nursing care, and the increased work is mainly due to district nurse/midwife attachment to Doctors' surgeries.

V. Vaccination and Immunisation (Sec. 26)

1968 - Primary Courses Completed

Triple	...	230
Dip./Tetanus	...	25
Tetanus	...	34
Oral Polio	...	285
Measles	...	619

V. Vaccination and Immunisation (Sec. 26) (Contd.)

<u>Booster Doses Given</u>		
Triple	...	93
Dip./Tetanus	...	172
Tetanus	...	36
Polio	...	565

<u>Smallpox</u>	
Primary cases	40
Re-vaccinated cases	4

Since January, 1968, the routine method of immunisation has changed, and also the method of recording as the necessary information for the computer in County Hall called for a different system as compared with previous years.

As from 1968 the figures for immunisation are fed back to each Health Area from information fed into the computer from County Clinics and from Family Doctor Surgeries; thus the figures quoted below cannot be compared for each sanitary district as in previous years, but will be reflected for the Health Area as a whole, i.e. City of Truro, Boroughs of Falmouth and Penryn, and the Truro Rural District. The figures quoted are for County Council Clinics in the whole of Health Area III only.

VI. Ambulance Service (Sec. 27)

This Service is under direct County control through the Ambulance Headquarters and thus no report on the day to day administration is given.

VII. Prevention, Care and After-Care (Sec. 28)

The Mobile X-Ray team attends Falmouth Welfare Clinic twice monthly for referred cases from Doctors and for carrying out further tests on students and children found to have a positive reaction to the Heaf Skin Test, and for the general public.

B.C.G. protection against tuberculosis was given to 774 children within the Health Area, and to a further 47 contacts of known tuberculosis cases who were susceptible to this infection.

As regards long term immigrants who enter this Health Area, all are visited by a Health Visitor soon after arrival, and after registering with a Family Doctor are persuaded to have their chest X-Rayed, as a precaution against tuberculosis. As immigrants often come from countries where the incidence to tuberculosis is much higher than here, this safeguard of the immigrant seeking work in this country is essential if the incidence of tuberculosis in this country is to be further reduced.

VII. Prevention, Care and After-Care (Sec. 28) (Contd.)

Two Health Visitors spend much of their time in the Prevention, Care and After-Care Service associated with Tuberculosis, and the regular follow-up of cases to ensure the maintenance of a sputum negative state under continuous chemotherapy on a domiciliary basis is of vital importance. Forty-six immigrants from no less than ten different countries entered this Health Area in 1968.

Geriatric Prevention and After-Care

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act with regard to persons in need of care and attention during the year.

Yellow Fever.

The Leats is a registered Centre for this immunisation and during 1968, 241 cases were immunised prior to going abroad, compared with 248 in 1967.

Medical Loans

A supply of domiciliary aids for the handicapped is available through the Health Area Office and through the County Welfare Department and the British Red Cross Society.

Chiropody

Domiciliary treatment is arranged through the Old Peoples Welfare Committee via the County Council. Patients contribute 2s. 6d. per session, the remainder being paid by grants from the Old Peoples Welfare Committee and the County Council. Two sessions per month are held at the Infant Welfare Centre, Killigrew Road, Falmouth.

Cervical Cytology

Cervical smear clinics have continued in Truro and at Falmouth. Out of the total of 819 cases seen at these clinics during 1968, cancer was detected in one case; this woman was a resident within the Borough of Falmouth.

VIII. Home Help Service (Sec. 29)

One hundred and thirty-seven cases were given assistance in the home from this service during the year compared with one hundred and eighteen cases in 1967. The majority of these cases were people over the age of 65 years.

B O R O U G H O F F A L M O U T H

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Looking back on my comments last year I regret that I have to report that little progress has been made on any of the items commented on. The rehousing of many of the slum clearance tenants is still outstanding, little progress has been made with the change-over of delaminated lids, in fact delamination of other parts has occurred and this is still under discussion with the supplying firm who guaranteed the units for seven years. Plans for an incineration plant were dropped following discussions with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Instead it was decided to ask for tenders for a pulverising plant to include the refuse from Penryn Borough. Plans were at an advanced stage by the end of the year, but it appeared likely that consultations with other authorities under the auspices of the County Council might result in a tipping site being found within 8 miles of Falmouth which might make the pulverisation of refuse within the Borough an uneconomic proposition.

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, could result in there being a lot more work for the Department particularly regarding the disposal of old vehicles, as the present high taxation appears to lead to vehicles being apparently abandoned on vacant sites for long periods, particularly during the winter months. Under this Act too, the Council were required to provide places for the disposal of refuse and the location of the refuse tip was widely publicised, with the result that large quantities of refuse were dumped on the approach road to the tip by persons who were too idle to take the refuse to the dumping ground.

Many took refuse outside normal working hours (extended to 6.00 p.m. on Fridays) and dumped it in the gateway. Even if the tip were left open, uncontrolled dumping would cause a considerable eyesore.

It is to be hoped that a staff shortage will not occur during the coming year as it did this year when there was a vacancy for an additional public health inspector for six months, followed by the post being vacant, once again, by the end of the year.

I am indebted to Mr. R. G. King, F.I.M.T.A., Borough Treasurer; Mr. B. J. Sweeney, M.I.Mun.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.Inst.H.E., Borough Surveyor; Mr. J. F. Holman, B.Sc. M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., of the South Cornwall Water Board; Mr. J. R. C. Finlayson, A.I.Hsg., Housing Manager; and to Mr. G. A. Carlyle, Transport Inspector; for the information supplied regarding Finance, Sewerage, Water Supply, Housing and Transport respectively, also to Dr. C. W. J. Hingston for his advice and support, and to the staff for their loyal support and co-operation during the year and for their contribution to the report.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. HACKING

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

INSPECTIONS AND INTERVIEWS (By Public Health Inspectors)

Public Health and Housing Acts

Dwellings	132
Other matters	116
Revisits	294
Houses in Multiple Occupation	24
Slum Clearance	75
Overcrowding	2
Infectious Diseases	27
Places of entertainment	2
Disinfestation/Disinfection	48

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

Interviews	15
Accidents	1
Offices	12
Shops	65
Catering Establishments	7

Drainage

General	374
Smoke Tests (visits)	167
No. of smoke tests carried out	344
Water Tests (visits)	216
No. of water tests carried out	420
Colour Tests	27
Choked drains and sewers	157

Food Premises

Food Premises, including licensed premises, hotels, etc.	108
Stalls and mobile shops	7
Unsound food	72
Food complaints	47
Food delivery vehicles	1
Ice cream sampling	58
Clotted cream sampling	39
Milk distributors	1
Cysticercus Bovis	2

General

Public Conveniences	330
Refuse Tip	318
Rodent Control	39
Trevethan Depot	89
Caravan Sites	83
Tent Sites	4
Waste Foods Order	2
Seamen's Lodging House	1
Shops Act	7
Clean Air Act (Including Building Regulation M.2)	15
Pet Shop	13
Refuse Collection Vehicles	134
Paper sacks	84
Factories	36
Outworkers	3
Cesspool/gully emptier	110
No. of "no access" visits	247
Home safety	1
Local land charges	1

Deposited plans	32
Hairdressers	15
Water samples	4
Oysters	4
Swimming Pools	12
Miscellaneous	367
Civic Amenities Act	61

Interviews

Medical Officer of Health	32
Owners	87
Chairman	15
Refuse Collection	81
Builders	340
Architects	15
Solicitors	14
TOTAL	5,456

Miscellaneous

Attendances at Council and Committee Meetings	48
Local Land Charges Supplementary Enquiries	586
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Acts Enquiries	120
Deposited plans examined	217
Preliminary Notices served	48
Statutory Notices served	21

Complaints

The following complaints were received
and were dealt with during the year:-

Obstructed drains and sewers	125
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	108
Defective drains	21
Overcrowding	5

Insect Pests	18
Offensive accumulations	50
Caravan, Chalet and Camping Sites	8
Keeping of animals	1
Rodent infestation	329
Food and Food Premises	24
Noise	4
Clean Air Act	9
Sanitary conveniences	18
Offensive smells	32
Condition of footpaths	2
Wild animal life	5
Abandoned vehicles	16
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	2
Persons in unfit state	1

48 Informal and 21 Statutory Notices were served

Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936.

As a result of informal action, repairs have been carried out to 40 houses and to 6 after formal action.

Improvements Effectuated

Dwelling Houses

Roofs repaired	8
Eavesgutters and rainwater pipes repaired	6
Walls and ceilings repaired	27
Windows repaired	17
Floors repaired	5
Doors repaired	6
Fireplaces, chimneys and flues repaired	1
Dampness remedied	47
Waterclosets repaired	8
Drains repaired	14

Obstructed drains cleansed	40
Obstructed interceptors cleansed	31
Sewers cleansed	12
Premises disinfested or disinfected	27
Paving repaired	1
Ventilation improved	1
Sink renewed	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	5
Food Premises	8
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	6
<u>Public Health Acts</u>	
Informal Notices complied with	34
No. of premises affected	40
Statutory Notices complied with	6
No. of premises affected	6
Houses in Multiple Occupation improved	3
<u>Cesspools</u>	
Cesspool emptyings	732

WATER SUPPLY

From the 1st April, 1968, the Water Supply Undertaking was administered by the South Cornwall Water Board.

During the period under review the water supplied to the Borough has been satisfactory in both quantity and quality and no contamination has been experienced.

All the dwellinghouses are supplied direct from the public water mains. There are no standpipes.

The Board does not analyse for fluoride content at present.

SEWERAGE

Disposal of the whole of the sewage of the Borough is by means of sea outfalls at Middle Point, Gyllyngvase and Pennance Point. At four positions the sewage is raised to higher levels namely, North Parade, Prince of Wales' Pier, Riviera Hotel, and the rear of Swanpool. Sewage ejectors are employed for this purpose and at Prince of Wales' Pier a new station has been built with twin ejectors installed to replace the old station.

The Falmouth Borough Council receives sewage from Penryn and from the village of Mabe into its main sewer to the south of Trescobeas Road whence it flows via the Swanvale valley trunk sewer to the works at Swanvale and thence to sea at Pennance Point.

The Council has adopted its Consulting Engineers' report on improvements to the sewerage system in the western part of the Borough. These will include the abandonment of the sea outfall at Swanpool Point and the diversion of sewage from there to the Pennance Point outfall. Kerrier Rural District Council are proceeding with a scheme for the main drainage of Budock and Mawnan which will include pumping stations at Maenporth and Pennance Mill and tidal storage tanks at Pennance Mill. The latter are also to be used by this Council in connection with the drainage of nearby parts of the Borough. Sewage from the Kerrier Rural District Council Scheme is to be discharged via this Council's sea outfall at Pennance Point.

The Council has considered and decided to adopt a report by its Consulting Engineers to amend conditions at the Middle Point outfall by the installation of an automatic lunar clock controlled valve to provide for retention until discharge at certain agreed tide conditions. Commutation of the sewage is also to be undertaken.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatment at 289 premises was carried out against rats and at 40 premises against mice. Coumarin derivatives are the main poisoning agents used.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year are as follows:-

Complaints	250
Premises treated	329
Inspections	1,724
Initial points laid	2,427
Initial takes	1,850

Sewer Treatment

The annual test baiting of sewers was carried out during the year followed by two maintenance treatments at six monthly intervals. In all, 128 manholes were baited and 12 "takes" of bait were noted.

Disinfestation

27 premises were disinfested and 22 wasps' nests were destroyed including 18 for which a charge was made.

SHOPS ACT

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Shops Act, 1950, and during the year an Order was made under Section 40 suspending during the period from the 3rd June to the 29th September, 1968, the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday for all classes of shops.

An Order was also made under Section 41 extending the closing hours of all shops to 10 p.m. during the period commencing 3rd June to the 28th September, 1968.

Under Section 51 of the Shops Act, 1950, which relates to Sunday Trading, an Order was made concerning shops engaged in the sale of any article required for the purpose of bathing or fishing, photographic requisites, toys, souvenirs and fancy goods, books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and postcards, allowing these shops to open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. during the period commencing 2nd June to the 29th September, 1968.

CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are 5 larger sites with accommodation for 186 caravans or chalets (93 of which are residential). There is one site reserved exclusively for tents, accommodating 72.

In addition there are 4 individual residential caravans, 3 individual holiday caravans and 5 individual residential caravans on building sites.

All the sites have sanitary conveniences, washing and bathing facilities and are provided with main water supply and dustbins.

SWIMMING POOL

Byelaws for the control of private swimming pools were introduced in 1966 to ensure hygienic conditions in the one private swimming pool (excluding schools) in the Borough. 12 visits were made and 24 tests carried out for chlorine content and pH value of the water. The attendant tested the pool 3 times daily for chlorine content and the pH value of the water and records were kept of this testing.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	32	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	-	-
TOTAL	66	36	3	-

2. Number of cases in which defects were found - 3

OUTWORK

Number of outworkers (required under Sections 133 & 134) - NIL

ERECTION OF HOUSES

56 private dwellings and 49 council houses were built during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1957. - SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 4 properties were formally dealt with by individual closing or demolition orders. One property on which a closing order had been made during 1966 was rehabilitated and one closed dwelling was demolished. 9 families were rehoused from slum clearance property leaving 23 families still to be rehoused.

OVERCROWDING

(1)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	1
	No. of families	2
	No. of persons	10
(2)	No. of new cases of overcrowding reported	1
(3)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	Nil
	No. of persons involved	Nil
(4)	Particulars of any case in which a dwelling has again become overcrowded	Nil

SAMPLING

Ice Cream

During the year 43 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, with the following results.

Grade I	-	25
Grade II	-	2
Grade III	-	13
Grade IV	-	3

The Grade IV samples were due to insufficient cleansing of a "soft" ice cream machine. The cause was eventually found to be the use of a pure detergent instead of a detergent/bactericide during the daily cleansing.

Cream

44 samples of creams including whipping, clotted, whipped, single and double were sent to the Public Health Laboratory. On the whole samples were satisfactory from this area.

Satisfactory - 31 Unsatisfactory - 13

Oysters

Treated 1 - Grade I

Untreated { 1 - Grade I
 { 1 - Grade III

Oysters which were previously only used for private consumption were sent to Smithfield Market during the year.

Difficulty was experienced in sampling oysters due to treatment always being carried out on Fridays and Saturdays and the necessity for the oysters reaching the Laboratory in a reasonable condition.

Food and Food Premises

20 complaints were received regarding food, 1 of which warranted court action, 11 resulted in warning letters being sent and in 8 cases no action was taken.

There are 486 food premises including hotels and guest houses, all of which are regularly inspected, resulting in improvements in 8 premises. No attempt is made to keep separate records of the various trades involved since many, particularly the supermarket type of shop, represent several trades. All premises have wash hand basins, and sinks or other facilities where appropriate.

Surrendered Food

87 certificates were issued in connection with unsound food, the following being condemned:-

Meat	4 lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ..	54 lbs.
Canned Meats	462 lbs.
Fish	1 lb.
Other Canned Foods	2,134 lbs.
Other Foods	445 lbs.
	<hr/>
	3,100 lbs.

or 1 ton 7 cwts. 76 lbs.

The method of disposal of condemned food is collection by the Council and burial at the Council's controlled tip.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act continued to occupy a considerable amount of time, both in inspections and in administration. Comparing the number of premises receiving a general inspection during the year with the number of visits made (page 18), it will be readily seen that each property dealt with received several revisits, checking work done, meeting architects and builders both on site and at the office, etc.

Alterations and improvements were completed on 6 premises.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices.	0	71	4
Retail Shops.	3	146	6
Wholesale shops and warehouses.	0	6	0
Catering establishments open to the public.	9	34	0
Fuel storage depots.	0	1	0
TOTAL	12	258	10

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	407
Retail Shops	839
Wholesale departments, warehouses	25
Catering establishments open to the public	235
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	11
TOTAL	1,523

Total Males = 501

Total Females = 1,022

13 informal notices were served for the following contraventions of the section shown:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Regarding</u>	<u>No.</u>
4	Cleanliness	4
6	Temperature	9
7	Ventilation	2
*8	Lighting	8
9	Sanitary conveniences	1
10	Washing facilities	3
11	Supply of drinking water	1
12	Clothing accommodation	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	9
24	First Aid provisions	7
50	Information for Employees	9

* In the absence of regulations, occupiers of premises were advised to comply with the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code.

CINEMAS

These places of public entertainment were inspected during the year and gave no cause for complaint.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

During the year, inspections of plant and equipment were made and premises kept up to standard by informal action.

The importance of the work should not be underestimated since the object of the sterilisation of waste food is to eliminate such diseases as foot and mouth disease, and there would undoubtedly be more outbreaks if it were not for this order and its strict enforcement.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Public Conveniences in the Borough are:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>A c c o m m o d a t i o n</u>	
	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Greenbank Gardens	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 2 Urinal Stalls
Prince of Wales Pier	7 W.Cs	4 W.Cs 9 Urinal Stalls
Webber Street	5 W.Cs	Nil Nil
The Moor	Nil	3 W.Cs 14 Urinal Stalls
Quarry Car Park	2 W.Cs	1 W.C. 3 Urinal Stalls
Custom House Quay	4 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 5 Urinal Stalls
Grove Place	Nil	2 W.Cs 8 Urinal Stalls
Cliff Road	2 W.Cs	1 W.C. 2 Urinal Stalls
Gyllyngvase Beach	10 W.Cs	4 W.Cs 10 Urinal Stalls
Cemetery	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 3 Urinal Stalls
Swanpool Beach	3 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 1 Urinal Stall
Kimberley Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 2 Urinal Stalls
Gyllyngdune Gardens	2 W.Cs	1 W.C. 3 Urinal Stalls
Recreation Ground	4 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 6 Urinal Stalls
Maenporth Beach	3 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 4 Urinal Stalls
Castle Beach	3 W.Cs	2 W.Cs 4 Urinal Stalls

Two conveniences which were difficult of access for invalids were altered to eliminate entrance steps. Other improvements for invalids are planned for next year.

CESSPOOLS

91 premises in the Borough are served by 71 cesspools. During the year they were emptied 732 times.

Since the 1st October 1967, all true cesspools are allowed 26 loads removed free per annum. Caravan sites have 2 loads per caravan or chalet free and septic tanks 1 load per annum free.

The service is carried out by two men manning an 1,100 gallon cesspool emptier which is used an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days per week on this work. During the rest of the week the vehicle is employed cleansing street gullies.

Mileage, 1967	.....	4,220
Mileage, 1968	.....	5,198

Refuse Collection

A daily early morning service of refuse bin collection operates in the town centre and the rest of the town using paper sacks receives a weekly collection. Trouble has been experienced by the delamination of the plastic coated sack stands and agreement has been reached for changing all the lids. Negotiations are still in progress however for renewal of the delaminated collars and guards.

Another Shelvoke & Drewry 37 cu. yd. Pakamatic refuse vehicle was acquired during the year. This enabled the service to be maintained despite the increase in bulk from existing premises and to provide for the number of new houses, likely to be 200 in 1969, with the completion of the council estate at Lambs Lane.

Three vehicles are in regular use staffed by a driver and three fillers, with one vehicle being kept as "reserve". The total mileage covered by all vehicles was 15,583. Due to mechanical failures and for the purpose of inspection and maintenance, the three refuse collection vehicles were not available for $54\frac{1}{2}$ working days; of these 11 days were lost while awaiting spare parts. Monthly Saturday maintenance ensured vehicles were not unnecessarily unavailable.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Council's tip at Trescobeas, together with that of Penryn Borough Council, who by agreement share a percentage of the cost.

Due to the very close proximity of the new Council Estate at Lambs Lane it was decided to examine other means of disposal, including incineration and pulverisation or acquiring another tip outside the Borough in combination with nearby authorities. Initially it was hoped to construct an incinerator but this was turned down by the Ministry because the available population was too low to be economic. Thoughts were then turned to a pulveriser and it was decided to erect a plant on the existing tip site. In the meantime two nearby authorities had decided to run a joint disposal scheme on a site which would make it uneconomical for this Borough to use, due to increased transport costs. Negotiations are still proceeding to see whether a tip can be found to accommodate the remaining four councils (Falmouth, Penryn, Truro City and Truro Rural), where the transport costs will not be astronomical.

Loads of Refuse Deposited at Tip

Refuse Vehicles

Karrier Dual Tip	(924 GAF)	(Reserve)	..	461
S & D Dual Tip	(308 JRL)	(Reserve)	..	353
S & D Dual Tip	(407 SAF)	.. ..	..	975
S & D Dual Tip	(RRO 867 D)	.. ..	..	955
S & D Dual Tip	(NRL 352 F)	.. ..	..	251
Hired Transport	.. ..	.. ..	..	18

This represents approximately 71,000 Cu. yds.

Permission was granted on 177 occasions for persons to dump refuse on the tip. This amounted to 372 lorry loads,
65 van loads
and
29 car loads

Deposited by Penryn Borough Council ... 1,075 loads

Deposited by other Falmouth Council vehicles 959 loads

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Refuse Collection	£288	£30,887
Refuse Disposal	£762	£4,823

